

Speech of Gen. Saxton.

A friend has furnished us with a copy of Gen. Saxton's speech at the Celebration on Emancipation Day. The great length of our report last week prevented us giving but a brief synopsis of the speech.

My Friends:

This is the fourth time that it has been my happiness to meet the freedmen of South Carolina to celebrate Emancipation Day. The first meeting took place on January first, 1863; that day when the great and good Abraham Lincoln (ever honored and blessed by the memory of the statesman, the patriot and the martyr) declared your race to be forever free, and pledged the nation's honor and faith to maintain that declaration all through the coming future. We met on that day beneath the moss-draped live oaks of Port Royal—some five thousand in number—to rejoice over that proclamation which had just declared a people free, and pledged our lives and fortunes, and our sacred honor, to keep up the glad shout "we are free," until an echoing cheer should come back from every home in the South, "we are free." Although the Union troops had scarcely gained a foothold on the Sea Islands, and your cause seemed almost helpless, there was both hope and inspiration in that strange assemblage of dusky faces, bearing for the first time, of liberty under the starry banner; and there was determination in every movement of those black soldiers, who, for the first time, had their honor committed to their keeping; and that spontaneous song of thankful-ness.

"My country's of thee, sweet land of liberty,

To thee we sing!"

went up to heaven from three thousand voices, some of us who heard it felt that it was an anthem of praise foreshadowing your final triumph.

In January, 1864, when we met at Beaufort, clouds and darkness seemed to hang over our country's cause. Faint hearts looked doubtingly. Between the strains of freedom and slavery, the fortunes of the fight seemed varied and indecisive. The land was drenched in blood and filled with mourning. But believing that a cause founded in justice and righteousness could not go backward, we inscribed Hope on our banners in letters of light, and were not faint-hearted.

Again we met on the first of January, 1865—and still the mighty struggle was sweeping on. More than a million of men were enrolled under the flag of the Union, fighting for it and for liberty. But the clouds were lifting. "There was victory at last!" Since that time the arms that fought for slavery have been disbanded, and there has been a glorious triumph for the cause of liberty.

We meet again to-day in Charleston, for the fourth time, to celebrate our anniversary with brighter hopes. Peace now reigns throughout the land, and the Constitution of the United States has by the votes of three-fourths of the States been so amended as to prohibit slavery forever. Purified at last is that glorious document, the ark of our safety; its only blot in the past being that it did not prohibit slavery. Henceforth the oppressed of all nations can look to America; and when the stele comes within the folds of our starry banner, his chains are struck off forever.

The United States of America does not recognize the right in man to hold property in human flesh. Our flag is free! let us make the welkin ring, "The re is victory at last!" You may well rejoice to-day, for you have hope now to cheer you on. Who were the hopes of a slave? Nothing but slavery—endless slavery. What may now a freedman hope to do and to be? He proclaims the present, it gifts the future, and gives a brighter lining to every cloud. Thank Heaven that to-day you can hope. Your children can now go to school, and have the sciences or knowledge, which have been closed to your fathers, opened to you. Colored children, in 1866, how joyous are, grateful you should be diligent and punctual at school—what good resolutions you should make as you enter upon the new year, for now you may have a chance in the race of life. If you have been careless and absent, ill or mischievous when at school, resolved to-day that this shall be no more—that you will be neat, attentive, studious—that you will be grateful for and improve those advantages which you have now, which your fathers did not have. Let the women who are listening to me resolve that they will be better wives and mothers than they were last year—that your houses, or huts, or cabins, shall be cleaner than they were last year—that your children be better dressed, shall go to school, that your husbands' clothes shall be mended,—that you will be purer women. Let that girl whose voice I have just heard in the song make that song more beautiful by each day becoming a better and a purer girl. Let her, by her conduct, do honor to her parents. Let that father who has neglected his wife and children, resolve to go to work at once to earn them food and clothing. If, through his own neglect, his children have not been at school let him see that they are there to-morrow, and are not absent another day in the year 1866. The commencement of the year is the time more than ever when it is proper and fitting that we should square up old accounts, forgive all evil ways and practices, and form those better resolutions for the coming year. Freedmen, women and children, I call upon you to do this now.

We have met together with music, banners, and a grand procession. I see young and old before me with joyful faces; the burden of their song is liberty. You are celebrating a most glorious anniversary, a day to be remembered throughout all succeeding generations of freedmen, as a glittering landmark along the path of human progress. Yet human progress; that is the word. Resolve that you will lead the van in that great procession where Humanity, in the path of Progress, is marching to the sounds of joyful music, let us hope, at double-quick steps, towards freedom and political equality. Without progress all we are doing is a senseless, inscrutable farce. If in freedom you do not advance in virtue and wisdom, in everything that adds honor and dignity to human nature, then you have gained nothing by liberty, and might as well have remained in slavery. Now you are free, now that you own yourselves, you must increase the value of yourselves. In slavery you were worth one thousand dollars to your masters, how much do you intend to be worth to yourselves in freedom? You must be more industrious, for you are to have the fruits of your own industry. When you became free you gave up the right to be idle. None but the slave, who does not receive the benefit of his own labor, has a right to be idle. I know that you are disappointed at not getting lands; and I know, too, that you had some reason to expect that they would be given you. But I am informed that, with the exception of the Sea Islands, where the question is not yet settled, the Government has no right to give you. My advice to you is, not to mourn over this, but say, if you have not lands, "Thank the Lord, we are free; we own ourselves and our children; we have got strong hands and brave hearts, and will go to work, and, with the blessing of God, we will earn lands and homes." Do not hold back, and say, I will not contract with any one. This spirit will never do. The fields of South Carolina must be planted at once, or all the people, black and white, must starve. So if your former master offers you fair wages, I advise you by all means to contract with him, and go to work at once. You will be better and happier for it in the end; and by such a course of conduct you will gladden the hearts of your friends who have labored for your deliverance from bondage. You can never be slaves again, and those who formerly held you in bondage know that. You must endeavor to improve and develop all your facilities for good, and to grow better, wiser and keener. Act in such a way as to command the respect of all men, and show yourselves wor-

thy of the rights and privileges of freemen, and that innate sense of justice, which is a part of the great heart of humanity, will, sooner or later, award you all. Be patient and hopeful. The camp fires of the great armies lately in deadly strife, have scarcely gone out. We stand amid the ruins and ashes of towns, cities, and homes; by the graves of the thousands of brave men who have fallen. In this terrible way, for the nation would heed no other, has Providence taught her that human slavery must be no more forever. This nation must and will learn the lesson. Your cause is safe. You may not get lands until you earn them or the money to buy them; you may not have all your rights this year. But be patient and have faith. Accept with joyful, thankful hearts what you have now, and the rest will all come. Let no angry spirit stir you up to acts of violence against the Government. Trust it and believe in its good intentions. Heed the great lessons of this war, and always act with your country, for you have a place in her future, a share in her fortunes.

A few days ago it was my pleasure to meet in Zion Church the convention of colored men from different parts of the State, collected here to ask for their rights. I was surprised and delighted at the dignified, manly, honorable stand taken by that convention. Rest assured that the moral power of that convention will be felt until the objects for which it was called shall have been realized. The first convention of freedmen in South Carolina has passed into history, and is now another beacon light on the march of our race towards political equality.

The old year has departed. It has gone with its hopes and its fears, its joys and its sorrows, to swell the record of the past. We are another step onwards towards eternity. 1865 has been an eventful year, and came to us fraught with blessed hopes to humanity. Hold fast to all the good lessons it has taught; cherish the memory of good deeds you have done, and try to repeat them in the future.

Freedmen, fellow citizens of South Carolina—On this first of January, 1866, I am here to give you the compliments of the season, to bid you a happy new year. If there are some specks in the horizon, the signs of the times are cheering and hopeful for humanity. Success awaits us if we work hard fully for the cause we love.

"Let us, then, be up and doing;
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing;
Learn to aim and to wait."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Mechanics' Association.

A Regular Weekly Meeting of this Association will take place at the Zion's Church every Wednesday evening at seven o'clock.

PRESIDENT, JNO. C. P. DESVERNEY, Prest.

A MIDDLETON, Secretary.

Officers of the Mechanic Associations.

John C. P. Desverney, President.

Orchard Simmons, Vice President.

Brahm Middleton, Secretary.

Standing Committees—Committee on Charity.

Peter M. Grogan, Chairman; J. H. Birrell, Joseph Green, W. B. Chase, George Vosey, Cuningham Bell, Robert Wells, W. H. Thorpe, J. H. Morris, Alexander Williams, Herbert Wells, Stewards.

B. C. Parsons, Richard Montgomery, Samuel Precher, Samuel Frazer.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

WATCHES AND CHAINS, Ladies' Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Rings, and Finger-Rings; Jewelry of all descriptions, for both sexes, to be sold, without regard to value, at 50 CENTS each.

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Masons, Odd Fellows, & Members of U. L. A.



I WILL send a Solid Gold Masonic or Odd Fellows' Pin on the receipt of \$2. I will send a Gold Plate U. L. A. Pin on the receipt of 75 cents. I will send the Memorial Medal of President Lincoln, giving the date of his birth, inaugural and assassination, suspended by an American flag, for 75 cents.

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Parties desiring the above can leave their orders at the Leader office.

Jan 15 3m 15

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No. 32, PLATT ST., (near William.)

The quality of this blue is unequalled. Being purely vegetable, it will not injure the finest fabrics, and disengages every article as easily to entirely prevent stains.

The quantity in each box is enough to wash many kinds of cloth, blue put up in boxes. One small box is equal at least to one quart of liquid blue.

There is no danger from freezing, as in the case of blue.

With our patent box there is no waste, and no accident can occur as the blue is used without removing the cover.

For neatness and convenience it surpasses all other kinds of liquid or box blue.

Jan 15 3m 3. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

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is a Sure and Permanent Cure
for all kinds of
Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum,
and all diseases of the SKIN. All dealers will
receive it gratis in every case of failure. Prepared
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Sold everywhere. Thousands of certificates from
abroad and in this country of astonishing cures to
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years. Beware of imitations. Dec 23, 1865.

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keep your good looks, if your beauty has faded,
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prepared by "The Baronet's Son." It is sweet and
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Confidential Agents to "The Baronet's Son."

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" FIRST LESSONS IN GRAMMAR

which you will wish to study. Jan 13, 1865

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A Purely Vegetable Tonic.

Invigorating and Strengthening.

FOURTHES THE SYSTEM AGAINST THE
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J. W. BRAILEY'S New Patent DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC, (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WEST'S BRAILEY & CARY, Practitioners of the
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This Invention consists of Duplex or two Elliptic
parallel steel springs, ingeniously braided together
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toughest, most flexible, elastic, and durable spring
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and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any
single spring skirt that ever has or can be made,
and, therefore, afford a safe and comfortable seat
to any lady wearing the Duplex skirt, even when
she has experienced particularly in all crooked legs,
spasms, epilepsies, carriages, railroad cars, chair dresses,
etc., and to be used as easily and conveniently as a silk
or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and
great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic
steel spring skirt for a single day will never
again willingly dispense with their use. For children,
maids, misses and young ladies they are superior to all
others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted
thread and will wear twice as long as the single wire
covered skirt. On all single steel hoop skirts,
there are four points of friction, or points of wear,
on the waist, which causes great difficulty in
wearing, and frequently breaks, and causes
the skirt to turn inside out.

After wearing the Duplex skirt for a day it is found among
the debris, and on opening it the day's day has yielded up
its contents in every good order—books, papers,
policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for
immediate use, and a noble commentary on the
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True, it is a very strong skirt, but it is
not necessarily a bad skirt.

It is considered by the natives, as well as European
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A CURE REMEDY.

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